R H Womble

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1864. NO. 46.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN'Y.						1	2	JULY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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	31								31						
FEB'Y.		1	2	3	4	5	6	AUGUST.		1	2	3	4	5	6
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APRIL.						1	2	OCT'R.							1
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MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV'R.			1	2	3	4	5
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JUNE.				1	2	3	4	DECR.					1	2	3
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	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2.—The Senate adopted a resolution of thanks to Gen. Lee and the officers and soldiers under his command for their successes and great and signal victories over the vast hosts of the enemy during the last two years.

The bill to increase the pay of government clerks one hundred per cent. and the principal officers of the departments fifty per cent. was taken up and discussed till Senate went into Executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

The House passed a bill to release Postmasters whose duty it is to receive money from other Postmasters from liability for having received counterfeit Confederate money; also a bill to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to reside West of the Mississippi, whose salary will be $3.000.

The Military Committee reported a bill intended to put in the army all refugees from Maryland and other States of the United States. It provides that all males between 18 and 45, claiming to be citizens of any of the States or Territories of the United States who are in the Confederate States after the first of May, shall be liable to Military service. After a long discussion a substitute was offered that all white males, not prisoners of war, who continue to reside in the Confederate States after the first of February next shall be liable to military service in the army, without regard to any claim of non-residence or alienage; provided the President, upon considerations of justice or public necessity, may exempt such persons of this class as he may think proper, and that the bill may not be construed to repeal the exemption laws now in force. This substitute was adopted in lieu of the Committee bill by a vote of 34 to 33. The question was about being taken on the passage of the bill when the House adjourned.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.—Affairs about as usual. The enemy were at work to-day repairing damages caused by the storm. Most of the vessels went round to Stono.—The *Ironsides* and four monitors rode out the gale. The enemy fired two shots over Sumter yesterday evening at sunset. Having done that he respectfully lowered his flag at the report of Sumter's evening gun. There has been no further shelling of the city.

A Skirmish near Greenville.

We learn that a mounted force of the enemy, numbering several hundred, came up to our pickets a few miles below Greenville on Wednesday last, and that a skirmish between them and a regiment of Confederates took place, and that the enemy were repulsed and driven back towards Washington. We have not been able to get the particulars of this affair, but learn that the damage was not much on either side.

Negro hiring is about over and we are glad of it, for it is ever a season of annoyance and vexation to those persons who have to change their house servants. The prices paid for the present year are generally very high, too high by far when we take into consideration the cost of feeding and clothing them. A number were sold at auction during the past week, at prices much lower than prevailed a month or so ago. We suppose this is owing to the improvement in the currency.

The Marietta *Confederate* says that the outrages committed by the Federals in East Tennessee have converted many of the Unionists of that section into good Confederates.

The Columbus *Times* says there are robbers about that city. The same may be said of every town and city on the continent.

A batch of 475 prisoners, captured by Gen. Longstreet, have arrived at the Libby, among them one Major, a Captain and six Lieutenants.

The City Council of Richmond have voted Governor Letcher a sword.

NO MORE PASSPORTS.—The *Examiner* says:

The Secretary of State gives notice that the enactment of Congress concerning the issuing of passports to leave the limits of the Confederacy, the enforcement of which was vested in the President, is now in full force, and that hereafter no passports will be issued from the State Department to persons liable to military duty under the past and present laws of Congress.

This action sounds like "locking the stable after the steed is stolen," as everybody knows hundreds of able, long-winded fellows have run away without passports, and are still running.

Louisiana and the Confederacy.

To show how the house of *Benjamin* is getting on and how devoted the chivalry of the cotton States is to the cause of the Confederacy, we publish the following letter from Louisiana, which appears in the *Appeal*. It is dated Wildwood Retreat, Dec. 8th. We copy:

The fact seems almost an established one that everybody has given over this region of country to the Yankees. And although they are not so much to blame, inasmuch as many from the parishes of East and West Feliciana have "turned Yankees," *i. e.* have "taken the oath," yet I can answer for myself and many others, that we would be very much indebted to "all the world and the rest of mankind," if they would not speak of the people from here as a class.

Speaking of "the oath," between the Confederacy and myself, I think this oath business had better be investigated. Persons at a distance from the lines are taking this horrible oath, and carrying on an extensive trade with the enemy. From my immediate neighborhood, ladies go to New Orleans almost weekly, and every day for many weeks past persons have gone to Baton Rouge "to trade." The cry here is "Cotton! cotton! cotton!" The Yankees are reported to have said the women from these two parishes will sell their souls for "a calico dress and a pair of shoes." And they are not content to get clothing alone, but what are termed "luxuries," since the war, they get by the wholesale and retail. Flour and coffee are a little too generally used, to speak well for the patriotism of the people. Though, as I have said, there are many who would eat "corn bread and 'taters" until the war ends, rather than take that Yankee oath. When I remember what the women of the "Old Dominion" State have "suffered and endured," and have not flocked by hundreds to the Yankees to keep from starving, I really do not know what is to become of the women of Southern Louisiana.—Brave creatures! their heroic deeds of noble sufferings should be written in "letters of fire on tablets eternal." Let the ladies of Virginia blush for their degraded sisters; and those of Louisiana, who have remained true to themselves and country, appreciate the shame of their countrywomen who have thus perjured themselves in the sight of Heaven and of man. As for themselves, those who have set at naught the laws of our country, and stilled the voice of their conscience, let them tremble at the remembrance of a crime so heinous, that in times of justice, would be punished by law, and the transgressor forever stigmatized.

But we will let the sinner go "on his way rejoicing," for this time; by the way, though, one of the East Feliciana ladies has seceded from the Confederacy entirely. She was married to a Yankee general in New Orleans. Poor creature, I am sorry, that so long as she was really bent upon getting married to somebody, "be he friend or be he foe," that some one of "our boys" could not fancy her. Suppose, though, that as she was somewhere on the shady side of 25, she rather concluded—"any one, rather than none"—even a Yankee.

At the request of many friends N. S. Harp announces himself a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan 1-td

We are authorized and requested to announce T. H. BRIGGS as a candidate for Commissioner of the Western Ward at the Mmnicipal election on the 18th instant.
Jan 2-td

We are requested to announce J. J. Overby a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan 1-td

We are authorized to announce Dr. R. B. Haywood as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward.
Jan 1-td

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward, the name of ALEX. CREECH, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the city. He will be supported by
Dec 23-tf MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor—Have the kindness to inform your numerous readers in the Western Ward that the indefatigable Col. W. H. H. TUCKER will be voted for as a Commissioner by MANY CITIZENS.
Dec 28-3t*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 7TH INST., IN FRONT of our Sales Room, we will sell to the hightest bidder. commencing at 11 o'clock—

1300 penyweight Gold Bullion
500 dollars Gold Coin
2 North Carolina State Bonds. $1000 each, issued for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co.

FURNITURE.

1 Book Case
1 Card Table
2 What-Nots, 1 very fine
1 Passage Table
1 small Card Table
1 lot fine Chairs
1 large Mahogony Rocking Chair
1 fine lot China and Glass Ware
1 large sett Silver Plated Castors
1 lot fine Paintings and Engravings
1 lot fine Mantel Ornaments.
Mattrasses, Pillows, &c &c
1 sett fine Waiters
1 lot fine Window Shades
1 lot Garden Implements
And many other desirable articles.

Jan 4-td CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment.
JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., Secretary.
Jan 4 3tawtd

91 BALES COTTON FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO SELL 91 BALES of excellent Cotton in good condition, weighing 36,610 pounds. Said cotton is snugly housed at Union C. H., S. C., some 50 or 60 miles Northwest from Columbia, S. C., in as safe a position from the enemy as any in the Confederacy where it can be permitted to stay as long as the purchaser may desire.

For further particulars apply to us at Graham, N. C., or at the Progress Office Raleigh, N. C.
Jan 4-1w* ALBRIGHT, BASON & CO.

BOOK BINDER WANTED.

A GOOD BOOK BINDER CAN OBTAIN A PERMAnent situation and the highest wages by applying to or addressing N. S. MORSE & CO.,
Jan 4-2t Chronicle & Sentinel Office, Augusta, Ga

FOR HIRE.

TWO YOUNG LIKELY NEGRO MEN, FIRST RATE farm hands. Also a very good Seamstress. Apply to PROGRESS OFFICE.
Jan 4-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS MANUFACTURING TOBACco.
J. B. LITTLEJOHN, Louisburg, N. C.
Dec 30-1w*

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE BALES Cotton.
O. H. FOSTER, Louisburg, N. C.
Dec 30-1w*

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF TINSMITH TOOLS, NO. 1 quality, in good order, and only used about one year. Apply to the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Dec 28-2w
Standard copy two weeks.

PHYSICIAN'S NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THOSE PHYSICIANS PRACticing in the city of Raleigh, whose names are subscribed to this publication, held at Dr. Wm. G. Hill's office, on the evening of the 23d instant, it was agreed to and determined upon—

1st. That they would practice in the country after the 1st of January. 1864, and during the unsettled state of prices for the necessary articles of supply and support for themselves and their families, all of which they have to purchase, upon these terms, viz: at old prices when paid in the products of the country at old prices, otherwise their charges will be in proportion to the prices demanded for these products.

2d. In their town practice they will be governed by these circumstances, viz: when they know that their patients are dependent on a stated and limited income from vested funds or salary or wages, they will be moderate in their charges, otherwise they will charge prices corresponding with the times, unless paid in such articles as are needed by themselves and their families at reduced prices, when their charges will be relatively lessened.

Justice and an imposing sense of duty to themselves and their families, which they cannot disregard, impel them to this step, while, on the other hand, equal justice and a proper sense of duty to the public demand that they should make known their purposes and determination.

FABIAS J. HAYWOOD,
WM. G. HILL,
CHAS. E. JOHNSON,
W. H. McKEE.
Dec 28-6t

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

OAKS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

ROOM FOR SEVERAL GOOD BOYS.

TUITION FOR TWENTY WEEKS FROM JANuary 14th..........$150
Board for twenty weeks from January 14th..........$500
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS, Oaks, Orange, N. C.
Dec 29-10t*

CHANGE OF PRICE AND ADDRESS.

THE PRICE OF THE INGREDIENTS OF WHICH the Southern Hepatic Pills are made has been more than doubled in three months. I am compelled to advance my prices a little, and have therefore changed my charges. Hereafter I will sell the Pills, until further notice, at $2 a box, $20 a dozen, and $150 a gross. My address is Goldsboro, N. C., where all letters will hereafter be directed to GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Dec 30-10t

FOR HIRE,

THREE NO. 1 TOBACCO HANDS, AND A FIRST rate dining-room Servant. Apply immediately.
Dec 30-3t P. F. PESCUD.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL CLAIMS, ACCOUNTS, &c., DUE THE LATE C. T. Iredell have been placed in my hands by the administrator for collection. All persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make prompt payment. I may be usually seen at P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, between the hours of 11 and 1.
Dec 28-4t J. J. LANSDELL.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER THE DEPOSITAOY AT RALEIGH will pay the interest on Registered Bonds or Stock, heretofore paid by the Depository at Wilmington, but the Depository at Wilmington, N. C., will continue to pay Coupons as well as the Depository at Raleigh.
C. F. JONES,
Dec 28-1w Acting Register, Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be received for all if preferred, or six month's time.
Dec 24-14t* Y. N. THORNTON.

NOTICE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY THE 4TH OF JANUARY next, rent my plantation, hire my negroes and sell some perishable property, Corn, Fodder, one young Mule and other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.
Dec 28-5t* ISAAC W. STALLINGS.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

Bank of Washington,
AT GREENSBORO', N. C., Dec. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to Stockholders (in current funds) on and after Friday, January 1, 1864.
M. STEVENSON,
Dec 23-1w* Cashier.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement.
Dec 23-tf

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte. N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.

Address, J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM STATESVILLE, N. C., ON Monday, Dec. 7, a slave man. Said man is of medium height, muddy yellow color, black hair, straight, but a little inclined to curl, had on when he left Statesville a glazed cap, very much worn, dark frock coat, black pants. Said negro left Statesville in company with the 56th N. C. Regiment, and is now probably with them, passing himself off as a free man. He can read and write and is known by the name of HENRY WHITE. May have a forged pass. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said negro and confinement in any jail so that Wm. P. Moore, of Charlotte, or myself can get him. Said Regiment is now in Randolph co.
JAMES F. LONG,
Dec 14-1w Statesville, N. C.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My andress, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.
WM. A. SMITH,
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION WILL OPEN ON Monday the 18th of January and close on Thursday the 2nd of June, 1864.
J. H. MILLS,
Jan 2-3t* Oxford, N. C.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF 8 AND 7 PER CENT CERTIFIcates, (for Coupon Bonds of the Confederate States,) issued by George W. Mordecai, Esq., late Depositary, are hereby informed that their Bonds are ready for delivery at my office in this city.
C. B. HARRISON, C. S. D.,
Dec 22-3t Raleigh, N. C.

LABORERS WANTED.

PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODied negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month ! the owner clothing the hand;—for well-grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.
E. T. D. MYERS, Capt. Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief Engineer P. R. R.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.

At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.

At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t18J Surgeon General.

LAND FOR RENT.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO RENT A GOOD FARM of 7 acres, with a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses, about 5½ miles from Raleigh, on the Averasboro road, will address
Dec 31-2t* W. PARKER, Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE—CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED.

I HAVE FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of Tobacco; also, six barrels of Nash Brandy. Apply to the subscriber, five miles north of Lewisburg, Franklin county.
PETER S. FOSTER.
Dec 31-1w

THE MAGISTRATES

OF WAKE COUNTY ARE REQUESTED TO MEET at the Court-House on Monday next, the 4th inst., to transact important business.
THO. G. WHITAKER, Chairman.
Dec 31-2t
Standard and Journal copy.

TO HATTERS.

50 DOZEN SUPERIOR BLACK SKIVERS, FOR sale at $350 per dozen by
G. W. BLUFORD,
Dec 21-1w* Hide & Leather Dealer, Richmond, Va.

WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD COOK, Washerwomen and Ironer, for which a good hire will be paid. Any person having one will please apply at once at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Dec 19-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.
JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-16 J Pittsboro, N. C.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE MARKET HOUSE, IN Raleigh, on the 1st January, at 12 M., several likely young Negroes. Terms cash.
Dec 21-t1J

BLACK INK! BLACK INK!!

CONGLETON'S VERY SUPERIOR BLACK INK, for sale in large or small quantities. The bottles serve as ink stands. Price per gross $45.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
Dec 18-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$9 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	19 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendanto Asylum for the Insane, at Ralesgh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ———— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

A NEW SUPPLY ON HAND FOR 1864. SINGLE copies 25. Deductions made for 1 doz. or more. Send orders soon or you will be too late.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 18-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED TO HIRE,

AT THE RALEIGH BAYONET FACTORY, FOR the next year, seven Negro Blacksmiths. None need apply except No. 1 Smiths.
Dec 14-2w* HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 5th day of January, 1864.
Dec 12-3taw5J W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

LEATHER FOR SALE.

I INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, &c., &c., to my extensive stock of LEATHER, comprising in part as follows:

400 sides Sole Leather
100 sides Harness Leather
200 sides Wax Upper
150 sides Russett Upper
50 dark Morocco Skins
30 dark Pink Linings
1000 pounds Splits

Tanners supplied with Hides, Oil, Tallow, Lampblack and tools.
G. W. BLUFORD,
Hide and Leather Dealer, Main street,
Dec 21-1w* Richmond, Va.

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Raleigh, my negro man SAUNDERS. He is black, about 48 years of age, 5½ feet high; has lost one of his front teeth; is bow-legged, and speaks fluently and politely when spoken to. He is probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will give $100 reward for his apprehension, if out of Wake county, and $50 if caught in Wake.
Dec 10-tf HENRY P. BRYAN.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices.
CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.
June 25-6m

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid.
EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John C. Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.
DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organized. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, [illegible] of January, 1864.
[illegible]-tawtd. S. L. FREMONT, President.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1864.

What Will Gov. Vance Do?

Since the passage of the bill to conscribe and put in the service all men who have furnished substitutes, and the introduction of measures in the Confederate Congress to conscribe the entire male population from 15 to 60—to override all State authority and form a consolidated despotism—this question is rung in our ears constantly: what will Gov. Vance do? We are not the organ of Gov. Vance or any one else and do not assume to speak for him, but we believe that he will do his duty; his duty to the Confederacy in the prosecution of the war, as long as the constitution is observed and the rights of the States and of citizens respected, and his duty to his own State and her people, at all times and under all circumstances. So far Gov. Vance has stood like a [illegible] and we have no cause to believe that he will be found wanting in the future—certainly he should not be prejudged in advance, and those who are really his friends should exert themselves to strengthen his hands for the trying scenes through which he is to lead us. No one is more desirous of preserving the fair fame of our good old State, or more jealous of the rights of the citizen, than our Executive, and while he is at the helm we cannot believe that he will allow any power to sully the one or lay violent hands on the other.

Gov. Vance was opposed to this war, and as a member of the Federal Congress and as a prominent and influential citizen of Western North Carolina he exerted himself for peace. So devotedly attached to the old Government was he that he adhered to it until Lincoln's call upon North Carolina for troops compelled us to decide whether we would fight with and for the South, or against the South. Then, like thousands of other prominent men of the South who had loved the old Government with more than a filial affection, he enlisted under the banner of the South, entered the field at the call of the Confederate Government for troops and remained there until the people called him to the exalted position which he now holds. While his State labored for the preservation of the old Union he stood by and with those who tried to perpetuate the Government of our fathers, but when the sovereign State of North Carolina in Convention assembled severed her connection with the old Union, he acquiesced in that decision, and has since devoted himself faithfully to the prosecution of the war for the independence of the Confederacy. By risking his own person in battle he has shown his devotion to the cause, and in all his official acts as Governor of a great State he has proved to the satisfaction of the world that the first and greatest wish of his heart is the success of our cause and the independence of these States; and in all his efforts to accomplish the salvation of the country he has had the hearty co-operation of the masses of our people.

But the war has assumed gigantic proportions not dreamed of in the beginning of the struggle. It has raged for nearly three years, while some of our wisest men predicted it would not last three months. We have had our victories and our reverses—we are opposed by immense armies and have heavy armies in the field. Our currency is greatly depreciated, much of our territory is occupied by the enemy, supplies are very scarce and very high—the enemy are pouring in their legions and pressing us at every point, and our Congress, remarkable for its want of wisdom in council, seriously talks of a levy *en masse*, a disregard of State courts and State authority and the establishment of a *Military Despotism*—to enroll every able-bodied man between 15 and 60 and make the whole population subject to military law and amenable to military courts—and amid all this confusion and these rapid strides towards consolidation and despotism, the cry comes up from every part of the State—*What will Gov. Vance do?* We repeat, we believe he will do his duty. So long as the sovereignty of the States and the freedom of the citizen are respected; so long as the war is conducted in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, so long will Gov. Vance and the people of the State whose chief officer he is, give a hearty, cordial and a zealous support to those who administer the affairs of the government; but should they in a moment of frenzied passion and excitement attempt to override the Constitution, to establish a military despotism and enslave the citizen, Gov. Vance is pledged to resist such encroachments and protect our people, and should the exigency arise we doubt not but he will exhibit that Roman courage that will cause the people of the State, as one man, to flock to his standard. If he stands firm in the future, as in the past, as we have the fullest confidence he will, the people will stand by and with him; but if he deserts them he will be deserted in turn, for the people of North Carolina have never idolized any man to such an extent as to forsake right and principle to follow him.

But the great apprehension now is consolidation, the encroachment of the military upon the civil authorities until all civil law and State authority is overthrown and a military despotism erected. And how stands Gov. Vance on this matter? Let us examine his record and we think that we shall find that no man in the Confederacy is more thoroughly pledged to uphold and defend the civil authority than he is. We have not a copy of Gov. Vance's Inaugural Address before us, but if our memory serves us correctly we think he alluded to the danger of an unwarrantable encroachment of the military upon the civil authorities in that document, and pledged himself to watch the dignity of the State and the rights of the citizen with a jealous eye and to see that no unauthorized innovations were made. We regret that we cannot quote his exact language, but think we are not mistaken as to the substance.

Gov. Vance and the masses of our people have given the Confederate authorities a zealous, hearty and energetic support in the prosecution of the war, and if any conflict occurs between this State and those authorities the fault will be at Richmond and not with us. The fact that the people of this State will not submit to the establishment of a military despotism is too apparent to admit of discussion. The minds of our people are made up on that point, and if any such attempt is made it will not be submitted.

The substitute clause of the conscript law was odious to the people of this State because it enabled the rich to buy out of the service while it compelled the poor to render service, and the whole feature was well calculated to give dissatisfaction, but the Congress having passed it and the Government agreed to receive substitutes, *for the war*, in accordance with regulations prescribed by its own agents; and many good citizens having purchased immunity from service by putting in substitutes, our people think it an outrage on individual rights, and a violation of plighted faith to compel these men to do service, and unless the Confederate authorities modify the action of Congress in some way so as to remove the dissatisfaction that exists and prevent the sweeping enrollment the bill authorizes, the question will be brought before those "petty Judges" in North Carolina, of whom Senator Brown speaks, for their decision, at an early day. But suppose the Supreme Court decides in favor of the principals of substitutes, the almost universal enquiry is, *what will Gov. Vance do?* Again we repeat, he will do his duty. But let him answer for himself. In his proclamation of the 8th September, 1863, appealing to the people to stand by the laws and the constitution and to submit to the tithe law and other odious acts of Congress, Gov. Vance said:

"The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured, to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights, also limit you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law, and impose upon me the solemn duty of seeing that these bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination is *treason*, and without combination is a high crime against the laws of your country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain upon the statute book they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You will not knowingly, to the present desolating war with the common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and entire subversion of law and civil authority! You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law-abiding people; nor would I have you forget the plain, easy and *constitutional* method of redressing your grievances. Meet and denounce any existing laws if you think proper—you have that right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to *repeal them*. Your own chosen servants made those obnoxious laws—they can repeal them if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, our Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed while the power remains in your Executive to enforce any law."

Here Gov. Vance says the decisions of the Supreme Court are final and shall be executed while the power remains with the Executive to enforce any law. What stronger pledge can the friends or enemies of Gov. Vance want than this? He courts no collision with the authorities at Richmond, nor do any of our people; on the contrary, everything that could be done has been done to prevent it, but when forced upon us the road to be traveled by Gov. Vance is plain, and we do not think he will hesitate to walk therein.

Gov. Vance is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and so are the great mass of our citizens, and yet the sentiment of the people in favor of an effort to put a stop to the struggle by negotiation and compromise is unmistakable, and he who attempts to resist the current setting in that direction will be as surely swept away by it as that to-morrow's sun will rise.

We believe that Gov. Vance will do his duty. While he will give a cheerful and active support to the Confederate authorities in the prosecution of the war, he is not unmindful of the allegiance he owes his State and the duty imcumbent upon him to protect its citizens, and should any attempt be made to fasten a military despotism upon us no man will go further to resist it than Z. B. Vance. We hope no necessity for collision will arise, but should it come our duty is plain, and but few will be found who will shirk from its performance.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

CONGRESS—SUBSTITUTION—THE ARMY, &c.

We give below extended extracts from the Richmond press and other papers on the doings of Congress:

"A FEW FACTS."

Under this head the *Whig* makes the following intelligent observations:

The cry is for great armies. Everybody is to be put in the ranks, except such as are detailed.

Very good, if by so doing we can end the war next year and be done with it. But let us look at a few facts.

An army correspondent, writing from Longstreet's corps, says there are 8,000 barefooted men in that corps alone. From Johnston's (late Bragg's) army, comes a piteous appeal for blankets and clothing.—Lee's army is also in need of blankets, and not a week ago a paper, reputed to be the Government organ, in this city, called upon the ladies to devote their energies to knitting socks for Lee's soldiers. For some weeks past, the Young Men's Christian Association has been furnishing cotton yarn to be knit into socks for these same soldiers. Woolen yarn was not to be had. Day by day, the clothes made for the soldiers exhibit less wool and more cotton.

What is the prospect for clothing next year? The blockade at Wilmington is now so rigidly enforced that supplies from abroad cannot be counted upon.—An intercepted letter from Nassau, printed in the Yankee papers which came by the last flag of truce, states that "nothing has entered Wilmington for a month." We must then depend on the home markets for clothing materials. What do we find? Any one who buys beef has discovered that the quarters and sides are rapidly diminishing in size. Younger cattle are being slaughtered every year. It is now thought we will have to fall back upon milch cows. As cattle diminish, mutton must be substituted, and hence the sources both of leather and wool may be expected to decrease every month. Thus the prospect at home does not encourage the belief that we will be able to clothe armies larger than those which are now shivering in nakedness.

An army must be fed as well as clothed. The facts just stated in regard to the supply of beef apply with even more force to the question of subsistence than to that of clothing. Very little bacon is left, beef is going, and mutton will hardly feed great armies, even if the supply were double what it is.—It is said that Gen. Lee, during his late visit to this city, exclaimed that the citizens had no right to indulge themselves while the soldiers were living on a quarter of a pound of meat per day. The hue and cry against the starvation of Yankee prisoners has scarcely subsided, and the excuse that three of our largest hospitals were forced to do without meat for a day or two at a time has not been forgotten. East Tennessee, upon which we relied mainly for supplies, has been given to the hands of the enemy. The rigor of impressments and the stoppage of supplies on their way to market, stirring up [illegible] Government. The standing crops [illegible] have been impressed at one fell swoop, under the plea that in no other manner could a sufficient supply for the army be certainly secured. Under this system, and because of a real scarcity as well, flour at a low grade is selling this day in the Confederate Capital at $120 a barrel. It appears, therefore, that the prospect of feeding the army already in the field, much less one twice or thrice its size, is not encouraging.

Without labor there can be no production. Our labor is that of the African slave, who requires the supervision of a white man at all times, and never more than when an unusual quantity of work is demanded of him. Women, lads, sexagenarians, cannot make the negro do his duty fully and faithfully; a man in the prime and vigor of life is needed.—Already the fears of insurrection, occasioned by the absence of the greater portion of our arms-bearing white population, has produced a leniency and indulgence among the farmers which has encouraged the natural laziness of the slave, and resulted in a rapid and yearly increasing diminution of the crops. Take away all, or nearly all the vigorous whites and leave the negro to the feeble control of women, children and old men, and the danger is that famine will be superadded to insurrection. If the negroes, still remaining within our lines, were made to work as hard as the white hirelings of the North and of Europe, they could scarcely produce more than enough to supply the wants of the army, as it now stands, at prices not ruinous to the credit of the government.—Conscribe the entire white population within the ages of 18 and 50, constitute a reserve corps of the lads between 15 and 18, and the men between 50 and 60, abolish all details for teamsters, orderlies, ambulance drivers, hospital assistants, and fill the vacancy created with negroes and mulattoes, (ample allowance being made for places that could be filled by disable soldiers,) and it is easy to perceive what the consequence will be upon agricultural production.

The sum is not finished yet. Horses must be fed as well as men, and an army without horses is a man without limbs. With very great difficulty horses barely sufficient to serve the purposes of the existing army are obtained. Last spring large impressments of horses were made in this city and throughout Virginia. It was a matter of doubt whether the hack, carriage, dray, cart and indeed all the horses in the city not indispensably necessary to the business of the government should not be seized. The question of horse feed was serious indeed. With one hand the Confederate officials seized the horses of the citizens and with the other seized forage of all sorts from the people in the country to feed them with. Farmers ceased to send hay, fodder, oats and corn to town. To send was to ensure impressment. During the winter Stuart's cavalry had been scattered over all the State to procure food and to recruit. The absence of Hampton's Legion and the worn down condition of the remainder of Stuart's horses, enabled the enemy to penetrate with impunity within the defences of the capital. And even now, when the harvests have been gathered but a few weeks, the Quartermaster of the Army of Northern Virginia can tell a strange story of the distance which their forage has to traverse before it reaches them. Yet it is proposed to double the army and of course increase the trains proportionately.

Still another addition to the sum must be made.—An army must have, besides wagons and trains, muskets, cannon and ammunition. Pemberton's enormous losses of [illegible] two former at Baker's Creek and Vicksburg, added to Bragg's at Chattanooga and Lee's losses of muskets at Gettysburg and in the retreat, must have left a bare sufficiency of both to supply present need and to make good the wear and tear. With regard to ammunition, we know what Lee suffered at Gettysburg for want of it. We know further that whenever a battle begins, ordnance officers are sure to telegraph for more ammunition. We have never had a superabundance, and since the port of Charleston has been closed, Wilmington almost hermetically sealed, and the nitre beds of Tennessee have been wrested from us, it is not likely that we ever will have more than a full supply for the army on its present footing. It may be said that we have a whole winter before us in which to make guns, cannon and powder *ad libitum*. So we had last winter, with comparatively open ports through which to draw supplies from abroad. Yet Lee fell short in Pennsylvania, and Richmond was so bare that cartridges had to be taken from the boxes of a portion of the city troops to fill his own with. Yet next spring we are to have twice, perhaps thrice as many men in the field as we had last spring, with thrice as many muskets, thrice the number of cannon, and thrice the need for ammunition!

Thus, in the last analysis, we find we have an army poorly clad, scantily fed, indifferently equipped, badly mounted, with insufficient trains, and with barely enough ammunition. To remedy the evil, we are going to double, and if possible, quadruple the number of men and horses, take away every efficient master from the agricultural districts, and leave the laborers on whom both men and horses depend for existence a prey to natural idleness, and with every inducement to revolt. If this be not judicial madness, the history of desperate measures adopted by feeble and affrighted councils does not present an example.

And under the caption of

"COUNTER REVOLUTION,"

the same paper continues:

The Constitution of the Confederate States ordains the departments of government—Executive, Legislative and Judiciary. They are co-ordinate in dignity and authority, and each in its sphere supreme as against the others. The successful attempt of one of these departments to subordinate the others would be revolution. The combination of two of them to destroy the other would be conspiracy. The Constitution would be overthrown and the liberties of the people subverted if such a procedure were tolerated. Is there no occasion to think of this? Let us see.

In our issue of yesterday we mentioned the passage by an almost unanimous vote of the Senate, of a bill repealing the exemption of those who have placed supstitutes in the service. This bill, having been rushed through the House, where it originated, with most undignified if not indecent precipitancy, requires now but the signature of the President to become an act. Of the merits of the bill we have already spoken. It may now be regarded as a law.—We wish at this time only to make some passing comments upon the tone manifested in Congress in the debates upon this measure. A Senator (Mr. Orr, of S. C.) among other objections to the passage of the bill gravely questioned its legality. "If the pending bill becomes a law," said Mr. O., "there will be great difficulty in executing it, by reason of the decisions of the courts in several of the States. We must acquiesce in the decisions of the courts or resort to measures which he was not prepared for." A Senator from Missouri (Mr. Clark,) representing a constituency wholly beyond the action and control of our laws, replied in urging its passage that "in regard to the action of the courts, steps may and should be taken to remove the subject beyond their jurisdiction." [illegible] from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) goes further: "[illegible] would not defer our legislation to consult the views of every State Judge—to ascertain whether he will overturn it or not by his judicial decision. We have high duties to perform. Let us perform them without reference to State Judges. There was a remedy against the interference of the courts in the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*." The vote of Congress upon this measure shows to what extent the provisions of the Constitution are getting to be disregarded in the Legislative branch, and [illegible] revolutionary sentiment already prevails in that body. The strength of the popular respect for [illegible] government, and the good sense of the quiet masses may for the moment allow such declarations to pass without disturbance.—The little respect in which substitute men are held may influence a temporary acquiescence in them.—But the intelligent and ardent lover of his country cannot witness such proceedings with indifference, nor will he with submission.

There is as much patriotism and intelligence out of the Halls of Congress as in it, and the tendency of the Legislative and Executive deliberation so far this session to a subversion of the [illegible] of the country and a military despotism, is already sowing the seeds of a counter revelution. Our people claim it as their right, as the duty of the central government to ensure to them, as the basis of the compact by which they have associated together, that the confederacy is but a community of Sovereign States. They look to the Constitution as the Supreme Law of the Confederacy. They regard it as among the blessings for which they are indebted to their ancestry, that they transmitted to us a written Constitution. It received the plighted faith of our fathers. It is the hope of our posterity. To argue questions outside or above it is but to assail the cause of law, of right and order. The wise men who so recently remodeled our present government may have doubted its perpetuity when they saw wreck after wreck floating on the tide of time of the short-lived Republics which had preceded them. Remodeled, too, after bitter experience from violations of the old chart, and at a time when clouds and darkness were hovering over us, they gave it to us, and we took it as the anchor of hope to cling to in the coming storm. We took it as our reliance, as our supreme law, and the Congress or Executive who would now throw it aside would perjure their oath to abide by it willingly in letter and spirit; to render it obedience and to support and maintain it, and neither in conscience or conduct to ever transcend it.

Should the poison of the doctrines to which we have referred taint the reverence of our people for this fundamental chart—should the insidious councils of our representatives corrupt the very stamina of our government—what antidote can restore it to health and power? Should our people be brought to despise the weakness of their government, or suspect its intentions of hostility to the general welfare, the slightest irregularity, the exercise of any unauthorised power, whether by principal or subordinate officers, will be sufficient to arouse their angry clamor or almost to make them rise in arms against it. There is a spirit of resistance in the hearts of our countrymen. They value life not by its conveniences, but by the independence and dignity of its condition. At this moment we appeal only to the discretion of Congress before they arouse the madness of our people.

APPROVES THE BILL.

The *Sentinel*, thought by many to be the organ of the Executive, approves the bill by which the principals of substitutes are put in. That paper says:

There is no doubt that a great deal of that restlessness among the people, and discontent in the army, which call for those stern measures that Congress is enacting, is due to the abuses which have grown up among us, for which the war has furnished the opportunity, and the infirmities of the law, the privilege and the sanction. When evils become unendurable, the public are wont to avenge themselves by such violent measures as cleared Vicksburg of gamblers, or by such harsh laws as have recently done the same service in Richmond. The people and their legislators are now on a raid against extortioners, and all such as are intent only on making fortunes, while the country is bleeding at every pore. It is the universal opinion that the principals of substitutes have not only been spared far more military service than was in the calculation when they put in their substitutes, but that, as a class, they have abused their exemption, to suck the blood of the people.—They are reaping their reward!

But they will not stand alone long! The work has but begun. There are thousands who now stand exempt because they are engaged in callings necessary to the country. They are shoemakers and tanners, and blacksmiths, and manufacturers of various articles. The whole country is justly exclaiming against the enormous rapacity of most of these. It is indeed necessary that the country should be clothed and fed; but, it is not necessary that those who are engaged in this work, and who are accustomed to claim that their calling is as indispensable as that of the soldier in the field, should prey upon the people as they are now doing. Hence it is that propositions are now pending for a large curtail of the exemption list. These persons, like the principals of substitutes, are about to reap their reward. They have rioted in their license, and they thought there was no night to their day; but it is about to come, and they have themselves to blame.

The indispensable branches of industry, so far as they cannot be carried on by non-conscripts, will hereafter have to depend upon details. This will incidentally afford the opportunity to control prices, so far as to reduce them to a living standard, to the great relief of the country. That repression of extortion which it was the province of a maximum law to afford, will thus be accomplished indirectly and imperfectly, but still with happy effect. And besides this *a caution* will have been read to all of whatever age or whatever business, not to trespass too far on the sense of justice and the patience of the people! The country, indeed, needs producers as well as fighters; and the work of each is equally necessary. But the time had passed when under this specious plea, the producers shall produce only for themselves while the fighters fight for their country—the latter growing poor all the while, while the former waddle with suddenly acquired wealth. Let us have some equality in services and sacrifices, although we toil in different fields.

If Congress will devise means to correct extortion among producers, and distribute the burdens of the war as equally as possible on all, we think it will have accomplished a great good, which it should not mar by unnecessarily crippling productions. It will be much better to gather in the stragglers from the army, who are now lost both to the military service and to production, than to call from the shops and the fields to fill their places, men valuable as producers but too old for soldiers. The attempt to make soldiers of these will lose them also both to the military service and to production. From this double injury we should shield the country, by requiring soldiers to be at their post, and producers to feed and clothe them, and take care of their families if need be. Our grand struggle for liberty has arrived at that point which requires the united and unselfish efforts of all, each in the sphere in which he can be most useful. A duty for every man, and every man to his duty!

SOBER REFLECTIONS.

We extract the following from a philosophical article in the *Examiner*:

The cool and statesmanlike glance which takes in at once the whole field; which appreciates the danger without exaggerated alarm, which preserves its calm in the midst of danger, and applies methodically the proper remedies, is what we now need. Excitement and rashness are always detrimental in affairs which cannot be transacted without a considerable lapse of time. Our armies must be maintained on a proper footing, and they and the population in general must be fed. The necessary productions of mechanical skill must be furnished, both for the well-being of the army and the daily business of the country. Above all, and before all, the political liberties and institutions of this country must be preserved intact. These are the things that we fight for. Once let the nation grasp the idea that these things are lost, and it will refuse to go on with this war. Let all who are concerned be warned of this in time.

What we want is that same legislation in Congress and that patriotic spirit among the people which will give the requisite military strength and the supporting influence, which backs military power by the energy of an industrious and provident people. It is idle to indulge in the vague speculations and projects which captivate hasty and superficial thinkers, of converting a whole nation into a camp; of collecting a single army from the strength of the nation and staking all upon the issue of one campaign. We might as well resort to the chivalric method of the middle ages and propose to decide a war by a single combat or a pitched battle in a *champ clos*. The enemy seek, by protracting the struggle, to avoid the shock of this febrile effort, and to await the re-action certain to follow it. We require a policy which embraces the whole field, which provides for all our necessities, faces all our dangers, not the contracted view which takes in only fragmentary ideas, and thinks when it has secured a point of the game it has won everything. A temperate boldness and sagacious deliberation will bring into play all that is necessary to be done by a people who still really abound in resources, and upon whom the impression that has been made by the enemy's arms, however pregnant with distress to portions of the country, is absurdly disproportioned to its conquest. Let but a wise policy commensurate at all with its valor distinguish the Confederacy, and the New Year will make evident the folly of the design which the enemy propose, and which is only beneficial or necessary to the existence of the junto which now rules at Washington.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM A "NUISANCE."

The *Examiner* proposes to strengthen the army by abolishing the odious passport system. Sensible *Examiner*. That paper says:

We have a suggestion to make to the portion of Congress which really desires to replenish the army, and is not merely intent upon a demagogueism which sings of arms in public and speculates in apple brandy privately. It is easy to make a number of practical tests of the real disposition of Congress to increase and strengthen the army, and the suggestion we have now to make offers a ready and conclusive one.

The suggestion is this: to abolish the passport system. Such an act would give to the field a large horde of brawny military idlers connected with this supernumerary bureau. The office of passports has three setts of employees. There are the clerks, scribes and messengers immediately connected with the office; then the guards at the stations of trains, a squad of whom is to be found at every railroad platform in the Confederacy, bullying passengers; and finally, the trim military gentlemen who travel from station to station and bawl in every railroad car in the Confederacy, "Show your passports!" All these employees in the South would furnish several divisions. They are generally able-bodied, always impolite, and if their courage is equal to the insolence of their manners, would make very positively courageous soldiers.

The present employment of these men is of no earthly benefit to the Confederacy. Indeed, the entire passport system is an unmitigated nuisance; worse than useless; it is a source of endless annoyance to honest persons, and instead of being a check on spies and traitors, it is a positive facility to them. It makes the only test of the legitimacy of their travel the possession of a scrap of [illegible] paper, which a villain may easily get as [illegible] may easily forge. The writer has recently travelled over several thousand miles in the Confederacy, through various gauntlets of the passport system, and he has never yet seen one single instance of actual arrest by the agents of that system. Does any one know of a single important arrest made through the agency of the passport office? Yet we all know that spies are constantly moving from point to point in the Confederacy and making their exit at pleasure. The passport actually facilitates them; for it is easily got, is taken as *prima facie* evidence in their favor, quiets suspicion, and excludes enquiry.

If the authorities desire to detect spies and traitors, it must be done through some other agency than the passport office, which experience, in addition to reason, has shown to be inefficient, corrupt, and in fact, auxiliary to the escape of the friends and emissaries of the enemy. But it is not only on these accounts that the office should be abolished, but especially because it employs a very considerable number of men who should be in active military service. Many of these men are skulking on detailed service; they belong properly to the army, and are able enough to wear the uniform and present the insignia of soldiers on railroad cars; and it is high time they were put where they belong.

"OUR RESPECTED CONGRESS."

Our sober-sided friend of the Wilmington Journal, who never loses his equanimity, thinks things are being carried a little too far. That paper remarks:

The House would seem determined to stop all exemptions, the press included, by which means it will get about fifty printers out of this State, not more than half of whom would have to be detailed for public work. However, if other people can stand it, we can. No exemptions should be granted on merely personal grounds.

It appears to us that the history of our respected Congress presents some features that the unbeliever might mistake for weakness of mind or of purpose, or of both. Up to the present hour it has shrunk with the nervous timidity of conscious feebleness from the enactment of measures of a financial or military character adequate to meet the requirements of the country or the emergencies of the crisis, until our finances are in such a condition that they are creating distress throughout the country and are at the bottom of our military difficulties—for it is not want of men that is the great evil. It is deficiency of supplies, and the terrible extent to which absenteeism has been carried, two-thirds of which is chargeable to the state of the currency and the credit of the country, rendering the soldier's pay valueless and entailing distress and misery upon his family.

Now, Congress, like a weak man scared, flies to the opposite extreme and seems inclined to plunge in over head and ears, going it blind to salvation or destruction, as the case may be. God send the former. There is little doubt but that Congress will go far enough in the matter of the conscription law, as well as in the matter of currency. Whether it will go equally far enough, or indeed any distance, in the right direction does not appear quite so evident. One thing it seems determined upon. It is resolved to secure itself against criticism in the future by effectually putting a stop to the newspapers—pestilent institutions and not to be endured.

DEMAGOGUES IN CONGRESS.

The *Examiner* says:

It is curious to observe the competitive zeal of certain demagogues in Congress in all sorts of violent and impossible legislation, intended to gratify the blind passions or the ignorant clamors of the day.—The most prominent competitor in these lists in the House seems to be the member from Wheeling, who has lately distanced all his rivals by a proposition to increase the army by the addition of the entire population, always excepting his own white pampered carcass, nursed in broadcloth and fastidious shirt collars. It appears, indeed, that this man is anxious to make himself quite as supple a tool of military consolidation in Richmond as he was of the Lincoln government when he made it his business to travel over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to electioneer with its employees against secession.